

The Times Dispatch

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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1913.

CONTROL OUR TWILIGHT ZONE.

The following letter is the text of this editorial:

"One sentence in your editorial of March 13 deserves at least a half-column editorial space in your next issue."

"It is this—Sanitation and efficient engineering demand that Richmond control the twilight zones."

To this suggestion from "Suburbanite," we desire to add a few sentences from a letter written to The Times-Dispatch by an experienced engineer having intimate acquaintance with city problems.

He writes: "I believe that the right plan is the most serious question of annexation. As an engineer I see the proposition somewhat differently from a business man, and I see the necessity for just such a scheme as your paper suggests. It is not only necessary to have this plan of annexation if we are to annex property now, but it is necessary even if we do not annex property now. It is necessary to develop our present territory properly. It means more to the city than anything that 'knows of'."

We do not intend to give a half-column to repeating our previous contentions. We have given columns and columns to a clear statement that if the city of Richmond is to grow it must make the right and timely provisions for adjusting new territory to its present area. The folly of trying to build a finished city on the chance constructions that have sprung up around it is too plain for argument.

What we need, therefore, is a city plan that will enable us to control the twilight zones that are really a part of Richmond, but which have not yet been incorporated. We believe that Mr. Folkes has introduced a resolution looking to this end before the Administrative Board. We trust that it will be indorsed and receive the active support of the board and of the new Committee on Annexation. Sooner or later these regions must be part of the city. Why not take precautions to see that they conform to the city?

It was brought out at a conference between the board and the Council Building Committee that the city might secure authority from the next State Assembly by which the city can regulate the laying off of streets within two miles of the city limits. Other progressive cities have followed this plan, and the City Attorney agrees that it is both wise and constitutional.

Suburban residents desire the city to control the twilight zones for health and beauty; engineers urge it as a proper measure to insure orderly growth; the city authorities believe it would mean a saving to the community in the end. Why should we not go ahead and spend a decent sum for planning Greater Richmond?

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S DANGEROUS SLAV PROBLEM.

The other side of Austria-Hungary's ambition for southern Slav hegemony—domination—the danger that it realized, like "Dead Sea fruit that tempts the eye," it may "turn to ashes on the lips," is forcibly and most interestingly suggested in London contemporary in discussing the "unstable equilibrium."

And all the more forcible and interesting is the suggestion owing to the fact that usually that contemporary is optimistic touching the European situation and outlook.

The text of its discussion is the question to Austria-Hungary, "What are you going to do with your Slavs?" If that is the most serious problem confronting the dual monarchy at present, as our contemporary contends, how much more serious will it be in the future if Austria-Hungary shall have extended her sway over other Slavie populations, as she is now aiming and intriguing to do? In defending its thesis our contemporary arrays among other these facts: In the Austro-Hungarian empire there are upwards of 25,000,000 Slavs. But for all practical purposes of government, this immense racial element is virtually "invisible."

Its influence in "high politics" is all German and Magyar influence dominates about equally at Vienna, yet the number of these races in Francis Joseph's dominions is only about 9,000,000 each.

"Is it likely," pertinently queries the London paper, "after the triumphant emergence of the Slav in the Balkans, that the most cultured and richest, and the best educated section of the Slav race—the Austro-Hungarian Slavs—will be content much longer to sit like Cinderella in the corner among the potato peelings and the ashes?" Obviously no.

Even, argues our contemporary, if the Slavs of the Hapsburg empire numbered only two or three millions, we might expect to hear from them. Therefore, it is impelled to the further question, "When their numerical power is so tremendous as it is, can we believe that they will forever remain mute and inglorious?" The answer again is obviously no.

In the view of our contemporary, the situation and the outlook lead to the conclusion that the whole issue of stable equilibrium in the near future hangs upon whether Austria-Hungary can produce statesmen capable of solving the problem—"What are you going to do with your Slavs?" It confesses to apprehension that she cannot, and by implication warns the other powers

that in order to prevent the problem from becoming still more dangerous, as bearing on a European upheaval, they might well combine to insist upon the curbing of Vienna's further Slavie pretensions. If, in other words, it be true that an Austria-Hungary is essential to the equilibrium, it were wise for them to combine to forestall consummation of designs, or attempted consummation, that could but tend to magnify and to impart greater vitality to the menace of a breaking up—a disintegration of the empire-kingdom, as the result of internal Slavie resentment of enforced invisibility, of natural aspirations and of growing consciousness of numerical power.

Certainly its inferential argument and deduction that Austria-Hungary is the chief danger spot, not only to herself but to the rest of Europe, would appear soundly founded. She is fast threatening to usurp the "honor" of being the "plague spot" of Europe, which was conferred by Bismarck on Bulgaria some years ago.

PROGRESSIVE NORTH CAROLINA.

Of all the Southern States, North Carolina most quickly responds to progressive principles by enacting them into law. Such readiness to march abreast of the social, political and industrial advance is only possible where the people are enlightened and eager to achieve everything possible for their own welfare.

The progress of the Old North State since 1900 is unprecedented. Her contribution to the constructive leadership of the South in less than a decade and a half has been remarkable. Milestones of the line of march are marked with such unfading names as Aycock and McIver.

The work of the Legislature of North Carolina which adjourned this week evidences the progressive character of its people. In that body no new idea, no progressive measure, was defeated through fear of innovation.

Undoubtedly the most important step of the Tarheel legislators was the passage of the measure creating a commission of nineteen members, consisting of five members of the House, eight of the Senate and six to be appointed by the Governor, all charged with the important duty of considering and reporting upon all the amendments to the State Constitution proposed at the last session of the Legislature, and to frame and submit other amendments, the whole to be considered by an extra session of the General Assembly to be called later. This report must be made at least sixty days prior to the date for the convening of such extra session.

The amendments already proposed, which this constitutional amendment commission will have to consider, involve such issues as: restrictions upon appeals to higher courts and to insure speedy justice, grant of the veto power to the Governor, woman's suffrage, lengthening the term of public schools constitutionally required from four to six months, the initiative and referendum, and facilitating the process of legislative proposals to the people of constitutional amendments.

While the actions of this commission will not have binding force in any degree whatsoever, it is composed of so distinguished and intelligent a body of men that its recommendations, made after great deliberation, must greatly inform public sentiment and influence the constitutional convention, if called.

Other progressive enactments of the latest North Carolina Legislature were: An antitrust law, a law promising to end the evils of freight rate discrimination, a law providing for a six months' term of the public schools in the face of the fact that a great deficit will be caused thereby, a law to provide for the registration of vital statistics, a law co-ordinating the agricultural agencies of the State, a law providing for compulsory attendance in the public schools, a child labor law, a law promoting good roads reform and a law making women eligible for certain educational positions, a law adopting the Torrens system of land title registration, a strong corrupt practices act, Segregation of taxes and the delegation of passing upon local matters to local authorities were two important reforms which failed of enactment.

The Democrats are in overwhelming control of the government of North Carolina, but they have found out that progressive Democracy is the brand that the people want. The legislators of North Carolina take their orders direct from the people whom they were elected to represent.

NORTH PRESIDENTIAL FAX.

Just Woodrow Wilson the only President who ever played on a baseball field? Ex-Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, testifies that when he and the future President were at Davidson College, N. C., Wilson played a very poor game of baseball. Albeit that Roosevelt was, he laid no claims to a youthful career on the diamond. He was a boxer and a football player, but probably the only time he was ever thrown out at third was in the last presidential election.

It is said that President Wilson is decidedly a baseball enthusiast—a "fan," in fact—and that he may open the season in Washington next month by throwing out the first ball. Why not? As the most eminent ex-player in the land, why shouldn't he do it? Mr. Taft used to go to the park often to see the national game.

Some claim that Lincoln was a baseball player, but the present game does not go back as far as his youth; in fact, we think it began in the late sixties. Wilson is surely the first ex-player President.

TRAINING CHILDREN TO WORK.

The end of all training given children at the expense of the community should be to fit them to serve the community and themselves by using their talents in profitable work. The theory of the vocational school is

founded on the fact that a large percentage of children will ultimately and certainly engage in pursuits of an industrial or commercial nature. Only a very few will ever go to college or follow professional callings. Modern educators are endeavoring to prepare the child for his actual business in life, and not for an imaginary occupation.

Dr. Chandler, head of the Richmond school system, emphasized this tendency by some startling figures before the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond. He declared that 7,500 of the 19,000 children in Richmond schools come from homes where the income is less than \$25 per week. It is clear that few of these children will go to college. Only a small number will finish the high school courses. For the majority, the grammar school will complete their formal education. Therefore, the schools should fit them for their life work.

There are 6,000 persons dependent on the printing trades in Richmond; yet no formal training is given in the technical business of printing. Other trades are similarly handicapped. The vast increase in mechanical devices each day calls for more expert workmen in these lines. As civilization gets to depend more on the machine, we must prepare a coming generation for such service. The ability to read, write and cipher is not sufficient. Mere physical strength cannot cope with modern industrial methods. For example, the teamster is slowly being replaced by the chauffeur, for trucking and for pleasure vehicles. Why not give the young man of ability such instruction in mechanics, gas engines and traction devices as will enable him to fill a place in this new field?

The Times-Dispatch does not believe that making a living is the only end of existence. There are higher things than mere living and propagation. We would not see the schools become vast apprentice shops for a generation of unenlightened toilers. But we believe also that the more efficiently and economically the vast bulk of the world's crude work is done, the more leisure and opportunity will come to the toilers for the nobler enjoyments. Let us give our children a combined cultural and vocational training that will make them skilled workmen and also finer humans.

WHY NOT BOTH?

Whether President Wilson shall name Colonel Joseph E. Willard or Dr. Thomas Nelson Page to represent this country abroad in the diplomatic service is a question which, it seems to us, is easily answered.

The President should name both. Colonel Willard should undoubtedly be nominated from Virginia and Dr. Page from the District of Columbia, his actual residence for many years.

That Colonel Willard, an original Wilson man, has the solid support of the progressive element of the Democratic party in this State is not denied, and, indeed, Henry C. Stuart, who, on account of his desire to be the next Governor of Virginia, is in closer touch with the people throughout the Commonwealth at present than any other man, has stated that Colonel Willard is the choice of practically every Democratic voter.

If this be true, his claim to the Virginia nomination must appeal strongly to the President, not only on account of political services well rendered, but rather because Colonel Willard stands for those progressive principles which the President has declared his appointees must possess.

But this is no reason why Dr. Page should not also represent this government abroad. His ability and his recognized position in the literary world should commend him earnestly to the President, who will no doubt follow the example of previous administrations and recognize the claim of the District of Columbia for diplomatic honors.

It is little known that at this time there are no less than five diplomats of the first and second rank representing this country abroad, named from the District of Columbia, while numerous residents of the District hold positions as secretaries of legations, consuls-generals and consuls.

New York, alone of all the States, has as large a representation in the diplomatic service. Two ambassadors, Larz Anderson, now in Japan, and W. W. Rockhill, in Turkey, are from the District, while of the envoys, Maurice F. Egan in Denmark, W. W. Russell in the Dominican Republic, and Charles W. Russell in Persia, are residents of Washington. Of the ten ambassadors, two are from Washington, and of the thirty-two envoys, three reside in the District of Columbia. It would seem, therefore, that the President is easily able to relieve the situation by naming both Colonel Willard and Dr. Page, and in doing so he will harmonize regrettable party differences and honor the capital of the nation as well as his native State.

The country is saved again. Secretary Tumulty is cutting out all the editorials about President Wilson and his administration and giving them to the chief, so he can really know how to run the job.

It must be a consoling thought to these young tots who have the messles to think that before they die of old age they will be able to walk across Mayo Bridge.

How the actresses must envy the White House baby her publicity!

While the rest of the land cowers beneath tornadoes, Richmond gathers home-grown crocus buds for the tea table.

If the nation needs any more financiers of ability and character, Richmond offers an unlimited supply.

A Pennsylvania judge thinks an "upright gentleman may get drunk." The true question is stated by reversing the end words.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

The Town Invald. Erasmus Jones was never well, so far as his friends ever knew. He tried out every new disease, but always managed to pull through. When his lumbago would improve his rheumatism would get worse. His friends stood by for many years all ready to send for the hearse.

When other folks got sick and died, Erasmus said, "Well, I'll be next."

He always had the same disease they died of, by some strange pretext. But in a week or two he'd have another ailment and forget

The old one, and would reveal in a brand-new course of vain regret.

When Old Man Purdy had the gout, Erasmus had to have it, too; They couldn't accept him on a thing, in spite of all that they could do.

When Abner Hanks had Bright's disease, Erasmus straightaway went

And had the same thing so much worse they thought three times that he was dead.

Erasmus had a corner on the sympathy of that whole place.

And no one else got any, for Erasmus always set the pace.

He kept this up until it made the other folks all fakes. To think they couldn't have a thing excepting what Erasmus had.

But one by one they passed away, all but Erasmus, and he stuck.

They had no more effect on him than so many flies upon a duck.

One hundred and fifty years stayed and braved his life of toil and pain.

But he was laid away one day when He had been killed by a train.

The Mule.

The mule is a most beautiful bird. His liquid voice is often heard throughout the country at night. His technique, it is simply grand. His headnotes have much volume and his execution is all right, and when he sings his glad refrain his voice soars like the aeroplane. He never suffers with stage fright.

And, like the operà singer, too, he's stubborn, always through and through. He also dearly loves to kick. He's hard to manage, hard to please, although upon your bended knees, not beg of him until you are sick. He always has his own sweet way, no matter what you do or say. He has his way, and has it quick.

Of all the voices, east or west, he likes his own sweet voice the best. That is the one and only bet. The other singers are all fakes who cannot touch the tones he makes. No one gets notes that he can get. And when this animal I see, it often is impressed on me, he's like a lot of folks I've met.

According to Uncle Abner.

If all the suffragets were beautiful the men would have been letting them so come in. Can the board or the vote for twenty years a partner.

They say that women will always kiss and make up, but the fact remains that most of 'em are generally made up first.

A good many baseball players we have heard of would have made better clarinet players.

It is something about wearing nose glasses that makes it easy for a feller to borrow money.

When it gets so we kin tell the names of the generals from the names of the states where the battles are fought, there will be considerable more interest in the Mexican war.

Any man who allows himself to be seen going home with a half dozen eggs, or a pound of butter is holding forth a terrible temptation to burglars.

An Eastern savant says science cannot lie. Perhaps not, but some of the scientists can.

Deacon Pringle was seen by a certain party from this community going into a movie theater show down to the city one day last week when he always nobody was lookin'. We have always maintained in this paper that a deacon to hum and to deacon away from him is two separate and distinct kinds of deacons.

It was through here last week a brand new brand of hair restorer. Anse Frisby stole a bottle of it on his horsehair sofa in the parlor, and he has to go over it regular with the lawn mower.

Voice of the People

Dr. Pitt and the Bible.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I should naturally like to agree with anything that Dr. Pitt may write for or against the Bible, but I recognize him as my brother, and one of the most virile and incisive writers of the day. Nevermy letter. I was kind enough to publish March 1st.

Great principles are stubborn things, never yielding even to a god, and yet they never collide. If in any case they appear to do so it is because of our ignorance in not seeing or in the application of them. Now, please observe that in all the great principles involved in this question of the Bible in the public schools, Dr. Pitt and I fully agree: First, The Bible ought to be known of all men everywhere, because it is the word of God, and because it is the great acknowledged standard in morals as well as in religion. This is generally accepted by our people. Second, Every man has an inalienable right to worship God according to his own conscience. This is of the Bill of Rights and of the Constitution, both Federal and State. Third, As a legislative secretary from the second State may not enforce upon or obstruct any one in the matter of religion.

Now, Dr. Pitt and I are at one regarding all these principles. I accept them as cordially and as enthusiastically as he. I am inclined to believe that between us must be the application of some one of these great principles. The report from our congress, under very kindly and thoughtful undertakes to take charge of the religious life of a people, etc. Very true, but who wants the State to do such a thing as that? Not I surely; not the

Thanks From Mr. Talliferro. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir,—There appeared in your paper, under date of the 12th ultimo, an editorial paragraph, "A Platform of Principles." As I wrote that which you paid the high compliment of commenting upon, permit me to thank you. Aside from any selfishness, I treasure it as an echo of patriotism!

Your valuable publication needs no spokesman. Reg ipsa loquitur! and to the hearts of our good people and country, where it has its home.

Very respectfully, ALFRED BAGBY.

Orange, Va., March 10.

Pensions for Blue and Gray.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I notice an article in your paper copied from the Charlottesville Progress, in which the editor of the Progress, under very kindly and thoughtful, to an article written by Captain H. Clay Michie, concerning the needs of the old Confederate soldiers. Captain Michie is a broad-minded, large-hearted veteran, and is in deep sympathy with all of his old fellow comrades. God bless him and the editor of the Charlottesville Progress too.

Yes, I for one came home on the 26th of December, 1863, and left one leg in the soil of Gettysburg, and considered myself very fortunate to get back to my home and erect my dear home folks again after going through the famous charge of Gettysburg in Pickett's Division on the 3rd day of July, 1863. I could give quite an interesting account of riding on a rail (old-fashioned fence rail at that), when it was removed from the battlefield about 10 o'clock at night, but enough of myself. What I want to say is, we shall soon have the great reunion of the Blues and Grays, and then the old vets who engaged in the cruel war (all hands) will heartily shake hands, which shall be a seal,

LYON G. TYLER.

Williamsburg.

PUT THIS LABEL ON YOUR GOODS

Telephone e MADISON 803 and ask CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RICHMOND OF THE SOUTH

Mr. Tipton Bud's nephew got married yesterday evening. Now, an 'n' then a married man is sent to the legislature.

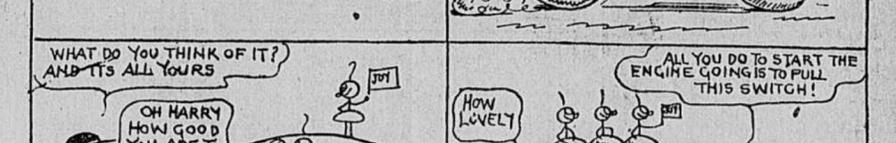
A JOY GAZUMP With a Gloom Self- Starter

Copyright, 1913, by International News Service.

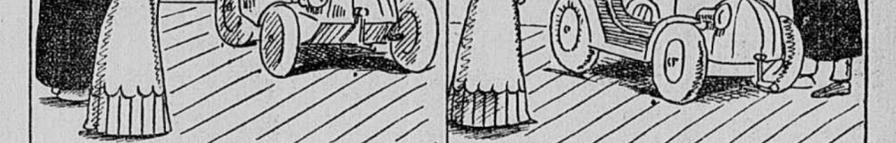
ALL YOU GOT TO DO IS TO PULL THE SWITCH AND SHE STARTS BY HERSELF. I'LL TAKE IT. THIS'LL TICKLE WIFEY TO DEATH I'LL PUT IT IN THE BARN AND BRING HER OUT TO SEE IT.



WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT? AND IT'S ALL YOURS. OH HARRY HOW GOOD YOU ARE TO ME. HOW LOWLY. ALL YOU DO TO START THE ENGINE GOING IS TO PULL THIS SWITCH!



HERES' YER CAR! GIVE ME 4 CARDS. DESPAIR. GLOOM.



Views of the Virginia Editors. A Valuable Teacher. Red Cross car No. 2, with Dr. William T. Davis in charge, will be operated over the Radford division of the Norfolk and Western for the purpose of teaching first aid to the injured.

Work for Our Next Legislature. Mr. Editor, you are right in insisting that the machine men or conservative members of the party should not be given positions of trust under the Wilson administration. Until they prove that they are real progressives they should be invited to take a back seat in the Democratic camp.

Religious Freedom in Virginia. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I read with interest the letter of Mr. Daughtry in your Sunday issue commenting on Mr. McDaniel's sermon on religious freedom. I do not think either of the gentlemen exactly right in their representations. So far as the different sects of Christians have been concerned, freedom of religion down to the Virginia Declaration of Rights, in 1776, never contemplated anybody but Christians. Roger Williams and some of his associates in Rhode Island talked some sense as if they meant everybody, but the written charter granted by King Charles II. to him and others at their request, in 1663, says that the freedom of religion granted was "to preserve unto them that liberty in the true Christian faith and worship of God."

Similarly the Maryland act of 1649 to which Mr. Daughtry refers expressly limits the freedom spoken of to those only "professing to believe in Jesus Christ." There was no inclusion of Unitarians, Jews, Mohammedans or Buddhists. Human nature appears to be very much the same, no matter what the creed. It is the old difference between the outs and the ins. In the early ages of the Christian Church, when the bishop of Rome was not recognized as the head of the church, the doctrine of freedom in religious matters was generally recognized. But when the bishop became Pope, and the Christian Church held the view that he was the only infallible interpreter of the Scriptures. Against this doctrine Luther led a revolt denominated Protestantism, which revived the doctrine of private judgment. Nevertheless, when the Reformed churches came to adopt articles and canons of their own, they generally discarded their infallibility doctrines and affirming infallibility in themselves, enlisted the civil power in support of their opinions. This was always the case when the particular sect or church was powerful and numerous. The exception in the case of the Baptists in Rhode Island and the Catholics in Maryland was merely due to environment. Both were surrounded with enemies, and Roger Williams and Lord Baltimore were too weak and defenseless to set up as infallible like the Pope, the theocrat of Massachusetts, or the Church of England in Virginia. It was not until the American Revolution that the Baptists began to have power in Virginia, but at that time the spread of free political ideas had permeated all society. The Baptists being the "outs" were certainly the most zealous in 1776 in petitioning for religious freedom, but it should not be forgotten that Mason, who wrote the Declaration of Rights, and the large majority of the convention which adopted it were Episcopalians. I prefer to regard the declaration of religious freedom as the work of all our people rather than the work of one denomination.

Special Facilities for Women. The large number of women among the thousands of customers of this bank evidences the wisdom of policy to make banking as easy and pleasant as possible for our lady patrons. In our new quarters we have provided a private rest room and also a private apartment between the checking and savings departments for their exclusive use.

Need Weeding. Suffragettes are proof-positive orchids in New Gardens. A little uprooting of the rank weeds of suffragist vegetation in London by the home authorities would help the public peace and likewise the cause of "votes for women."—Covington Dispatch.

Franking Grant. How the franking privilege is grossly abused is shown by the figures of Postmaster-General Hitchcock's annual report, revealing that during the fiscal year of 1912 more than 200,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 61,000,000 pounds, were carried free through the mails under the franking of Congressmen and various government establishments. Had postage at the ordinary rates been paid on this matter, the revenues of the department would have been increased by over \$20,000,000. Penny postage can be achieved in this country when such wastes are stopped, strict economy is instituted in the expenditures of the service and the payments to the railroads for handling the mails are scaled down to a just and equitable basis.—Peninsula Enterprise.

A Guarantee of Progress. Will Mr. Bryan be a member of Wilson's Cabinet? That is the question that is being asked from one end of the country to the other. If he becomes a member of that great body it may be safely assured that the administration will be decidedly progressive.—Fincastle Herald.

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